

The Intelligencer.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

Entered as the Lexington postoffice as
second class mail matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904.

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THE CONVENTION.

The convention this week at Jefferson City was a "warm" one, such as democrats only know. On the question of the governorship contest and of the "boodle issue" it was strictly a Folk convention. But the Folk delegates were divided into two widely different classes. There were the radicals intent upon mischief, represented by Mont Cochran, Jim Carlisle, W. D. Vandiver, N. W. McLeod, Frank Walsh and others. There were the conservatives, original Folk men of practical sagacity, loyal to their leader and their cause but also loyal to the party at large, represented by Judge Evans, Robert Kern, U. S. Hall, Judge W. W. Graves and others. There were other classes, but these were the effective classes; and it is to this division that are to be attributed the reasonably satisfactory results of the convention. The people wanted Mr. Folk for their candidate and they got him. The platform, on the whole, is a good one. There is some buncome in it, but there is always buncome in party platforms. The clause about national aid to good roads contravenes a fundamental democratic theorem, and the convention knew it. The initiative and referendum paragraph, copied from previous platforms, is one of those comparatively harmless delusions which are not to be taken seriously. The recommendation of the Oliver amendment might have been supplemented by the suggestion of requiring the hotels to furnish free board to public officials without materially adding to its absurdity; but on the whole the platform is a sound one and presents an inspiring programme for party effort. The time of legitimate party warfare is past now and the time for getting together to work for the ticket, state and national, has come. Perhaps nobody is entirely satisfied, but nobody could be entirely satisfied without leaving a large body of democrats infinitely more dissatisfied than any are now.

It has been announced that John G. Carlisle has been asked to make a speech in the presidential campaign in answer to Ex-Secretary Root's Chicago convention speech, and that he has agreed to do so. No higher compliment could have been paid to Mr. Root's effort than that implied in inviting Mr. Carlisle to review it. It was a great speech, specious to be sure, but so was Webster's reply to Hayne. If Carlisle seriously essays to answer Root, his speech will be more deserving to be read, re-read and committed to memory than any platform effort of this campaign. There are a great many people who do not like Carlisle—who object to his course in 1896. But no man of discrimination in the whole country fails to recognize the cogency, grasp, directness and completeness of his argumentative discourses. The rhetoric of Webster was more rotund and impressive, the personal presence of Clay was more engaging and winsome; but in orderliness of mental processes, in clearness and precision of thought, in sense of proportion and of relativity of values, in condensation, in exclusion of non-essentials, the mind of John G. Carlisle has had no superior among American statesmen living or dead. When he goes gunning after an error there is a cruel certainty in his aim that reminds one of Huxley, but with this difference; that Carlisle seems to take no particular pleasure in doing violence even to an error. In character of mind Carlisle resembles John Marshall more than any other great American; but he is apparently even more careful than Marshall about the several steps of an argumentative process and apparently even less concerned about the end to which these steps may lead. It was an unfortunate caprice of fate that took Carlisle out of the law into politics twenty-five years ago, or else that which took him out of politics back to law eight years ago. It is too late now for him to reach the eminence to which his abilities entitle him.

The republican press and the enemies of Judge Parker are still busily questioning as to just when he sent the famous telegram. There has never been ground for any other theory than that he sent it as soon as he learned authoritatively of the contents of the platform. There is no reason for doubt that Hill and Sheehan kept him in the dark as long as they could out of fear that he might do earlier what he still had the manliness to do at the last minute. It is plain that Judge Parker fully expected a platform declaration in substance like his telegram.

STRIKES.

Newspaper and other public comment upon the packing house strike suggests the reflection that ideas upon this important subject are growing more mature and rational as phenomena of strikes become more common. Within the past few years strikes and the rights of the party at interest have begun to be considered in a more thoughtful way, and in many instances phases of the question have come within the purview of courts. But in spite of the advance of thought along this line popular opinion may still be said to be chiefly derived ex parte from agitators or apologists. The radical ideas of the Debses and the radical ideas of the Parrys are the ones which still are received with the greatest popular interest and applause. Men still prefer to look upon organized labor and upon the capitalistic organization of industries the one as cause and the other as effect, though it is very clear to the thoughtful that each is in turn both cause and effect, just as rainfall promotes forestation and forestation promotes rainfall.

Some of the strikes now going on illustrate the fundamental problems connected with these industrial phenomena. The two principal questions at issue between the strikers and the packing house companies are (1) the increase of wages of unskilled laborers from sixteen to twenty cents per hour and (2) the maintenance of the highest scale paid in any packing house anywhere in the country as the minimum wage for the same grade in all. The packers objected to the first of these demands on the ground that there had been no corresponding increase in the wages of any other form of unskilled labor in any part of the country; and they have particularly objected to the second demand on the ground that reasonable wages are relative, and depend in large measure upon the cost of living at the place where the work is done.

As to the first of these contentions it is to be noted that upon the order of President Donnelly of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Association of North America a general walk-out took place throughout the packing houses of the United States, but it has been the skilled rather than the unskilled laborers that have maintained continued obedience to the order. More than sixty per cent, it is said, of the unskilled laborers have returned to their work, largely because their places can be easily supplied; and the rather absurd phenomenon is presented of skilled workmen maintaining a strike for an increase of wages to the unskilled.

As to the second point, the trouble arose in Chicago where the cost of living is higher than in smaller cities. As a local strike in Chicago would be wholly ineffective to accomplish the result desired and could be expected to produce no other effect than the closing down of the works at that place and the increase of the packing operations in the plants under the same ownership at St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, Ft. Worth, Wichita, Denver, St. Joseph, and other places, it became necessary in the judgment of the association to order a general strike. And since the places of unskilled laborers could be easily supplied, it seemed further necessary to extend the order to skilled laborers whose places cannot be quickly filled. Thus it is that packing house workmen at Ft. Worth, where wages are nominally much lower than in Chicago but really higher because of the difference in the cost of living, who are entirely satisfied with their earnings and wish no further increase for themselves, are in enforced idleness to secure a moderate increase in wages for Chicago workmen and a general agreement about minimum wages which would make their own earnings out of all proportion with those of their fellow workmen in the plants of the large cities of the North.

The continuation of an effective strike in all the packing houses of the land for several months would result in the loss of many millions of dollars to consumers and to the producers of market stuff. The demoralization of the market seriously embarrasses farmers, deranges the plans of stock feeders, and even affects country banks and other interests more or less intimately connected. Meanwhile the difference in wages over which the contention is held is a comparatively trifling matter in total amount and is of only local application. On the other hand the rights of the general public, however much greater in amount, ought not to be construed to disparage the right of the workman to a reasonable wage scale and to defend himself against the aggression

SPECIAL SALE of SAMPLES

Having purchased from one of the leading houses in the East at a great bargain, all their samples of shoes and suits, we are going to give the public the benefit of this purchase, beginning

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16th

AT NINE O'CLOCK

Below you will find Just a Few of the Price Quoted in This Big Sale of Samples.

100 Suits, plain and fancy worsted worth \$12 to \$18
Special sale price . . . **\$7.48**

50 Suits, worth from \$7.50 to \$10.00 each
Special sale price . . . **\$4.98**

A small lot of Childrens' Suits, worth from \$2 to \$2 50
Special sale price . . . **98c**

Shoes, that are worth \$3.00 \$4.00 and \$5.00 a pair
Special sale price . . . **\$2.48**

Shoes, that are worth \$2.50 and \$3.00 a pair
Special sale price . . . **\$1.69**

Shoes, that are worth \$2.00 a pair
Special sale price **\$1.29**

A word to the wise is sufficient. Visit our store and be convinced of these prices. Next door to Barron Brothers.

THE BANKRUPT STORE

LOOK FOR THE BIG SIGN.

of a consolidated industrial system by any means which may be necessary to accomplish his reasonable demands. If the general public is suffering from struggles between such employers and employees, it is because these industries are organized in such way as to promote the operation of the law of supply and demand in the field of labor and to defeat its operation in the buying and the selling market of its products. It is a narrow view of the case which leads the public to complaint of the evils resulting from organized labor when the same public maintains an addled irresolution as to what to do about the great industries organized for trespass against the rights both of their patrons and their servants. No nostrum of partial application can be depended upon to cure a systemic disease. The French doctrine of despair, *laissez faire*, is better than any partisan theory upon this subject. A strike now-a-days is not so much a contention between employer and employees, as between employees and public.

The protest of Senor Nepomuceno in regard to the government's Philippine exhibit at the World's Fair, reprinted in part elsewhere in this issue, is worthy of careful perusal. The malign purpose of this misrepresentation as suggested by him is borne out by the fact that every country newspaper in the land has been receiving under the government's frank weekly bulletins, catalogue literature, and personal letters saying that the United States government has made the greatest exhibition of the kind ever attempted and for the purpose of educating the American mind on the subject of Philippine conditions and of convincing the public as to the government's Philippine policy. There is probably not a paper in the land which has not received an armful of this literature and which is not weekly receiving ready made political comment to reprint.

The premium list and full announcement of programme of the Lafayette County Fair, August 2nd to 5th. The speed programme promises to be the best.

You're in Luck

If you have waited for our JULY SALE OF CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS. To-morrow, Saturday the 16th, we start a Bargain Sale of Reliable, High Grade Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods that will put all our past efforts in the shade. A fortunate cash purchase in closing out several lots of the well and favorably known Sterling Clothing and Gold and Silver Negligee Shirts, enables us to increase greatly the attractions of our

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

The price we name on the class of merchandise offered surpass in value-giving any sale Lexington has ever known. Past experience has satisfied our patrons, that we advertise only facts. We make mention of only a few of our bargains, but our store is running over with To let this opportunity slip away means a loss to you.

Men's Suits-sizes 34 to 42

\$ 7.00 values at	-	-	-	\$ 5.00
10.00 values at	-	-	-	7.00
12.00 values at	-	-	-	8.50
15.00 values at	-	-	-	12.50
18.00 values at	-	-	-	12.50

Young Men's Suits, sizes 14 to 20 years in same proportion. Childrens Suits and Knee Pants will be closed out *Regardless of Cost.*

Gold and Silver \$1.00 and \$1.25 Negligee Shirts at 85c
50c and 75c Negligee Shirts at 40c
All 50c Straw Hats, soft and stiff, at 25c

This is a Strictly Cash Sale

H. SINAUER

Put your add in the Intelligencer